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"Atlantic Monthly," 1903; "Race Friction," read before the American Sociological Society, 1907.

The new material in this volume consists of two lectures given at Cornell and the University of Michigan, which bear the titles "Race Problem Contrasts and Parallels" and "The Foundations of Our Differences." These are historical in character and seek to interpret to Northern students existing conditions in the South. Mr. Stone finds his explanation of the difference not in terms of human nature but in varying conditions. These chapters form the Part I of the book under the caption "A General Survey." Part II includes the economic studies above mentioned. Part III is called "Crucial Points of Post-bellum Racial Contact," and includes the study of race friction, together with a very long chapter on "Mr. Roosevelt, the South and the Negro," with another important chapter on "The Negro in Politics." These last two chapters form the bulk of the new material presented, the first occupying 109 pages, the second 74.

The chapter on "Mr. Roosevelt, the South and the Negro," was written shortly after the trouble over the appointment of Crum in Charleston, S. C., and the Indianola postoffice affair, the latter occurring only a few miles from Mr. Stone's home. Mr. Stone says that the North forgets the psychological effect of the reconstruction background. We have to do with people not fine principles. The "uncompromising," "indiscriminating" color line is a most harmful inheritance. We have to do with an association of ideas. Instead of frankly recognizing that Negroes are appointed to office as rewards for political service it is stated that it is done to recognize the Negroes. As a result the Negroes of the country applaud, the Southern whites object. Mr. Stone's analysis of the attitude towards McKinley and Roosevelt is most suggestive. He feels that such appointments against the wish of the Southern whites really injure the Negro. In my opinion he is correct. Only by promoting real friendship between the groups which must live together will any progress come.

Relative to politics the author says: "The capacity for self-government is not a grant of law, but a growth of the mind." Mr. Stone shows that South Africa, Cuba, Haiti, may well teach us some of the lessons we refuse to learn at home. He thinks no question other than of expediency is involved. "What the Negro needs just now is a political 'rest cure.' His daily litany should include a prayer to be let alone."

No one need accept Mr. Stone's conclusions. No honest man can fail to appreciate the importance of his arguments. In this collection of essays we have one of the best studies yet made of the problems growing out of the presence of blacks and whites in our country—and that a democracy.

CARL KELSEY.

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**Tardieu, André.** *France and the Alliances.* Pp. x, 314. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.

This book is by an author who has been active in the political events he describes. The general theme is to review French foreign politics since 1871,

especially those events which have led up to the readjustment of the balance of power in Europe—the signal accomplishment, so the author asserts, of the French diplomacy of the last decade.

The Franco-German War left the German Empire in the center of the European stage. The influence of Bismarck and the peculiar domestic and colonial problems confronting the other countries gave the Germans the chief rôle till the opening of the twentieth century. Then partly as a result of the Franco-Russian Alliance, Germany began to adopt an overbearing policy which, in 1905-6, resulted in her taking the aggressive measures adopted in the Morocco controversy. This dispute at first seemed to be going in favor of Germany but the Russian alliance, the Italian and Spanish agreements as to the Mediterranean, the *entente cordiale* with England, the impartial support of the United States and the veiled sympathy of Italy turned the affair into a fiasco in which Germany suffered a decided loss of prestige. The various steps in this diplomacy are reviewed in detail. France, the author holds, has broken down the German hegemony and restored the balance of power in Europe.

Two concluding chapters summarize the Eastern situation and the interests of France and the United States. The discussions of European politics are clear and accurate though there is occasionally a nationalistic tinge in the interpretations. Anyone who wishes to get a good summary of the complicated interrelations of European politics should read this book.

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**Thompson, J. A. Heredity.** Pp. xvi, 605. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

Last spring I wrote a review of this very important book. Unfortunately in some way this review was lost after it left my hands and the loss was unknown to me until recently. This, however, has given me a chance to use the book with several classes and with excellent results. The students have without exception found the volume interesting and clear.

I write of the book from the standpoint of the social worker and do not attempt to judge of its merits on biological grounds alone. It is not so much a record of individual research as a most careful and detailed comparison and criticism of the work of modern biologists. Carefulness is indeed one of the book's distinguishing features. No special theory is promulgated, though, of course, the author defines his own position. Every argument *pro* and *con* is stated and weighed. The beginner may at times be embarrassed by the detailed discussions, but the style is so clear, the meaning so obvious, that the book becomes a model. The author is the well-known Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen, Scotland.

After a chapter of definitions the author reviews the development of biological knowledge. Then the physical process of heredity is studied, cell life being treated at length. Here as elsewhere the text is accompanied by excellent illustrations, many in colors. Variation, and the many explanations